UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/151
S/21166
23 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 February 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning repeated Israeli attacks on Lebanese territory, I have the honour to inform you of the following facts concerning the most recent of these attacks:

On Thursday, 22 February, the Israeli air force carried out a raid against the locality of Chawaliq, to the east of the town of Saida, launching eight rockets which completely destroyed some houses, while artillery fire came from locations held by the "army of South Lebanon".

On the night of Wednesday-Thursday, 21-22 February, the Israeli air force overflew the region of Saida and the coast as far as Kasmiye, while Israeli military craft could be observed off the coast of Zahrani; on the evening of Wednesday, 21 February, Israeli helicopters overflew the area of Al-Kharroub, to the north of the town of Saida, and launched flares.

On Wednesday and Thursday, 21 and 22 February, movements of Israeli troops were observed in the Hasbaiya and Marjayoun regions: eight vehicles and approximately 50 men gathered near Kawkaba hill and the pro-Israeli militia at Ain Kanya and Zumraya fired machine-guns in the direction of the surrounding forests.

* A/45/50.

During the night of Wednesday-Thursday, 21-22 February, Israeli helicopters overflew the western plain where an Israeli military convoy consisting of 10 vehicles was advancing towards the hills of Toumat Niha and Jabal Alzahr; they launched flares above Tlal Al-Jabbour and Qilia-Labbaya and above the Litani river and Abu-Rachid, while at the same time there was cannon fire and machine-gun fire directed at neighbouring areas.

The Government of Lebanon bitterly denounces these latest attacks and condemns the continual acts of hostility, which are a flagrant violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and freedom and of international conventions and covenants. It reserves the right to convene the Security Council to consider the situation created by these Israeli attacks, which are a threat to peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUERI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/152
23 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 34 of the preliminary list*

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 23 February 1990 from the Permament Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a message dated 13 February 1990 from the President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who is the current Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, His Excellency Dr. Janez Drnovšek, to Mr. Nelson Mandela, on the occasion of his release from prison.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and attached message circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 34 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Dragoslav PEJIĆ
Ambassador

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Message dated 13 February 1990 from the President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia addressed to Mr. Nelson Mandela

On the occasion of your release, which we have expected for so long, I would like to extend to you, on behalf of the people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and myself, and also on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement currently chaired by my country, best wishes for the prosperity of the people of South Africa and for your personal well-being. We are firmly convinced that your activities in freedom will be a valuable contribution to the earliest possible attainment of the goals of the struggle for the final liquidation of the system of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society in a unitary South Africa.

At this particular moment, the struggle of the people of South Africa is at a historic crossroads. We are convinced that the orientation towards resolving this focal point of crisis by peaceful means, through negotiations, will bring about the triumph of your personal efforts and the efforts of all peace-loving forces exerted over many years towards establishing a just democratic society free of racial discrimination, a society in which human rights and individual freedoms will be guaranteed for all.

In the years-long struggle, you and your fellow freedom-fighters have made great personal sacrifices. The entire international community, including the Non-Aligned Movement, has been following with admiration and respect your heroic struggle for freedom and human dignity. In supporting it, the Non-Aligned Movement has been guided, ever since it came into being, by the same principles, as they express the aspirations of all peoples towards equality, freedom and independence.

We believe that you share our conviction that the future of all the people of South Africa can be looked upon with optimism. I want to assure you that the people of Yugoslavia, as well as the entire Non-Aligned Movement, will continue to support democratization and the final liberation of the people of South Africa from the inhuman system of apartheid, on the basis of the positions of the front-line States, the Organization of African Unity, the Ninth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries and the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on apartheid.

Dr. Janez DRNOVŠEK
President of the Presidency of
the SFR of Yugoslavia

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/153
S/21167
26 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 34 of the preliminary list*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement which His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, made upon the announcement of the release of Nelson Mandela on 11 February 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 34 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Absa Claude DIALLO

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement of the President of Senegal upon the announcement of the release of Nelson Mandela

The day of 11 February 1990 is henceforth a significant date in the history of mankind owing to the release of Nelson Mandela after 27 years of unjust imprisonment.

I am sure that I am expressing the heartfelt sentiments of the Senegalese people when I say how overjoyed and proud we are because of this event.

Despite the distance which separates us from South Africa, Senegal is no doubt the country where this illustrious prisoner and the cause for which he has always fought have been best understood and most warmly supported.

Our intellectuals, our artists and our young people, not to mention the Senegalese political class, have all in their own way glorified the man and his battle.

One day in October 1985, at the United Nations, we made a wager on the political genius and inflexible willpower of Nelson Mandela and affirmed that the role which he would play, even from prison, in promoting the fight for freedom in South Africa was fundamental. We have been vindicated by what has occurred.

Now that he is free, we are sure of being able to rely on his lucidity, his moderation and his sense of history, so that all democratic forces in South Africa will unite in the one struggle that counts, namely the establishment of a non-racial, egalitarian and democratic society in that country.

For its part, the international community must maintain its pressure on the South African régime in order to bring about, together with the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of all political prisoners and the repeal of apartheid legislation, and to create the conditions for a constructive dialogue with the democratic forces in South Africa. Senegal will assist this process, as in the past.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/154
S/21173
27 February 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 34 of the preliminary list*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 27 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a message addressed by the citizen President of the Republic of Venezuela, Mr. Carlos Andrés Perez, to the South African leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, on the occasion of his recent release.

I should be very grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 34 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andrés AGUILAR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Message dated 21 February 1990 from the President of the Republic of Venezuela addressed to Mr. Nelson Mandela

Your release is, for my Government and for all the people of Venezuela, a cause of profound satisfaction and a development which allows us to look forward to further progress towards the dismantling of the evil system of apartheid which the Government of South Africa introduced four decades ago.

This event, which comes after many years of unjustified imprisonment that free societies condemned, is another victory in the legitimate struggle of the people of southern Africa for justice and democratic pluralism. Venezuela has invariably been present, in order to manifest its support and solidarity, at all demonstrations of support for this noble cause, the restitution of the rights of the South African people.

The Government of Venezuela pays tribute to these struggles which you are spearheading against the apartheid régime and reaffirms its support for this legitimate struggle for a just, free and united society.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/155
S/21174
28 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 35 and 78 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 27 February 1990 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

For the past few weeks, the Gaza district and, in particular, the Rafah area, have witnessed systematic attacks by the Israeli army resulting in the wounding and killing of many civilians living in the area. On 25 February 1990, a recurrence of such aggressive action took place. The Israeli army opened fire on a crowd of Palestinian civilians, who were marching towards the military authority headquarters demanding the release of the body of Iyad Al Homss, resulting in the wounding of 52 unarmed Palestinian civilians, whose only crime was to demand the release of the body of Iyad, who had been shot dead by the Israeli army the night before. Iyad's family requested the body of their son a number of times from the military authority who, in turn, refused the request and denied the family access to their son's body.

* A/45/50.

This behaviour by the occupying Power Israel is brutal and is in direct violation of the internationally recognized human rights principles. The international community should act immediately condemning Israel for the killing and wounding of innocent Palestinians on such a massive scale, as well as demanding the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory in order to bring about peace to the region.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 35 and 78 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi Labib TERZI
Permanent Observer
of Palestine to
the United Nations

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/156
S/21175
2 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 1 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning persistent Israeli assaults on the integrity of Lebanon's territory and of its territorial waters, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

For more than two weeks now, Israeli military craft have been enforcing a naval blockade on the coast of Lebanon and controlling the movement of shipping inside its territorial waters. They are preventing merchant vessels carrying essential and urgently needed supplies, such as household gas, gasoline and diesel oil, from unloading their cargoes in the port of Zahrani, which is located on Lebanon's southern coast near the city of Sidon, and forcing them to proceed to the port of Tripoli in the extreme north of the country. This is causing acute living and economic problems to Lebanese citizens, over and above the daily torment that they suffer because of the prevailing situation and the severity of a cold winter.

As part of these unwarranted Israeli practices, Israeli military craft have prevented the ships Pauline and Adriatique, carrying household gas and gasoline, from unloading their cargoes in the port of Zahrani. A few days ago, they also prevented a ship loaded with diesel oil from unloading its cargo at the electric power station at Jiyyeh.

* A/45/50.

The Lebanese Government, in deprecating these practices and condemning the persistence of these hostile actions, which constitute a flagrant violation of all codes of law and are incompatible with all concepts of sovereignty and the inviolability of Lebanese territorial waters, calls for your speedy intervention with the Israeli authorities with a view to halting these practices. It reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation arising out of these actions, which constitute a threat to regional and international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUERI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/157
6 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 34 of the preliminary list*

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 1 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a message from Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, addressed to Mr. Nelson Mandela on his release from the South African prison:

> It is with a deep sense of satisfaction and pleasure that I offer to you warmest felicitations on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government and people of Pakistan on your long-awaited freedom.
>
> The saga of your epic struggle against injustice and oppression has earned you the respect and reverence not only of the people of Pakistan but of freedom-loving people everywhere.
>
> Your unflinching faith in the equality of all persons and the indomitable courage with which you continued to stand for these principles is greatly admired by us. You have been a source of inspiration for the suffering masses of South Africa, who continue to struggle valiantly for the ideal of a just, democratic and free society, in which all races can live together in harmony. You are a symbol of the struggle against oppression, apartheid and racial discrimination.
>
> The long years that you have spent in South African prisons have not been in vain. We are proud that you refused to bow down to pressures or to accept any compromises in order to regain your freedom. The Government of South

* A/45/50.

Africa was left with no option but to free you unconditionally and to legalize the African National Congress and other nationalist parties in Africa.

The dismantling of the system of apartheid has only just begun. You have a long struggle ahead of you. We look forward to the day when the people of South Africa are restored their fundamental rights of equality and majority rule is established in South Africa.

Benazir BHUTTO
Prime Minister of the Islamic
Republic of Pakistan

I request you to have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 34 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Nasim AHMED
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/158
6 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 34 of the preliminary list*

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 1 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a message from His Excellency Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, addressed to Mr. Nelson Mandela on his release from the South African prison:

> I offer to you warmest and heartfelt felicitations on your unconditional release from long incarceration in South African prisons spread over almost three decades.
>
> Your refusal to compromise on principles of justice and equality and your courage in the most adverse circumstances has not only earned you legendary stature all over the world, it has been a permanent source of sustenance to the people of South Africa in their struggle for equality, for dismantling apartheid, for the eradication of racial discrimination and for the establishment of majority rule in South Africa. We are proud to have consistently and unflinchingly supported this struggle.
>
> Your release is a first step towards the achievement of these noble objectives. We are confident that you will lead your people on their march towards equality and freedom with the same indomitable spirit that has emerged unscathed from decades of adversity.

Ghulam Ishaq KHAN
President of the Islamic Republic
of Pakistan

* A/45/50.

I request you to have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 34 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Nasim AHMED
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/159
S/21181
8 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 34 and 43 of the preliminary list*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 5 March 1990 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I am making available to you a copy of a letter dated 1 March 1990, addressed to me by Mr. Sam Nujoma, President-elect of Namibia, requesting my good offices "to advise all oil producing and trading nations, as Members of the United Nations, to forthwith lift the ban of oil and other goods destined for Namibia".

As the sanctions in question have been imposed through resolutions of the General Assembly, I believe that the most expeditious way of responding to President-elect Nujoma's request would be for the General Assembly to reconvene at an early date in order to take the appropriate action.

A copy of this letter (and its attachment) is also being forwarded to the President of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 1 March 1990 from Mr. Sam Nujoma addressed to the Secretary-General

In terms of the recent unanimously adopted Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, due to come into force on 21 March 1990, and recalling United Nations Security Council resolution 432 (1978), it is recognized that Walvis Bay forms an integral part of Namibia.

As part of the international campaign to isolate the South African régime because of its apartheid policy, States Members of the United Nations were requested to apply economic sanctions, including an oil embargo against Pretoria. Oil-exporting nations applied a ban on the sale of oil and oil products with a destination to the South African ports, including Walvis Bay. To date this ban applies to exports of oil and other goods to Namibia. We are confident now that with the independence date of Namibia set on 21 March 1990, this ban will automatically be lifted by all States Members of the United Nations.

In this connection, I would like to request through your good offices, to advise all oil producing and trading nations, as Members of the United Nations, to forthwith lift the ban of oil and other goods destined for Namibia.

I would also specifically request that you advise them of the future Namibia's Government desire to distance itself from South African influence by being able to trade freely in the world market.

So, as from 21 March 1990, Walvis Bay should be recognized as a bona fide port of entry to Namibia for refined oil products and other goods. We will naturally honour whatever destination bans may be imposed by the exporting countries.

Your kind assistance in facilitating this matter will be most appreciated.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/160*
S/21182*
12 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 25, 35, 46, 71, 82 and
144 of the preliminary list**
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE
ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN
STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 8 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the press communiqué dated 5 March 1990 issued by the thirty-fourth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman.

I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 25, 35, 46, 71, 82 and 144 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Izzat Bin Sabeel AL-ZADGALY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/45/50.

ANNEX

Press communiqué issued at the end of the thirty-fourth session of the Ministerial Council of the States members of the Gulf Co-operation Council

The Ministerial Council held its thirty-fourth session on 7 and 8 Sha'ban A.H. 1410 (4 and 5 March A.D. 1990) at the headquarters of the Secretariat General at Riyadh, under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman and Chairman of the current session, and with all its members present.

Drawing inspiration from the principles and ideals embodied in the Muscat Declaration and resolved to adhere to them, the Council considered the situation in the region and in the Arab world and also the latest international developments. It also reviewed the work of the Supreme Council, in the light of the decisions adopted at its tenth session at Muscat, the progress of co-operation in implementing the economic agreement and the various phases of the dialogue with States and economic groupings.

The situation in the Gulf region

The Chairman of the session, H.E. Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi, reported to the Council on his visit to Baghdad and Tehran. In that connection, the Council reiterated its support for the policy defined by Their Majesties and Their Highnesses, the Heads of State of States members of the Council, of supporting the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General and attempting, together with members of the Security Council, particularly its permanent members, to bring about a change of positions so that Security Council resolution 598 (1987) can be implemented in its entirety. The Council welcomed in that connection the pledge made by the two parties to reach a lasting peace.

The situation in the Arab world

Palestine

The Council also reviewed the current situation in the Arab world, in particular developments with regard to the question of Palestine and also the immigration of Jews from the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries into the occupied Palestinian territories. In that connection, the Council condemned the Zionist enemy's policy of settling immigrants in the occupied Palestinian Arab territories and forcing the Palestinian people off its land and its soil.

The Council urged the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries to co-operate with the Arab States in taking action to prevent Jewish immigrants from settling in the occupied Arab territories.

The Council urged the international community, particularly the United States of America, to take a firm stand against Israeli policy, which flouts the wishes of

the international community, violates the 1949 Geneva Convention and is contrary to international law and the resolutions and Charter of the United Nations.

With regard to the intifadah in the occupied Arab territories, the Council noted that the Arab people of Palestine was continuing its heroic uprising and recalled that, in its resolutions, the extraordinary summit meeting of the Arab League held at Casablanca had supported the struggle of the Palestinian people and its right to self-determination and to the creation of an independent State in its territory, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Council paid tribute to the heroic intifadah and the sacrifices made by the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and affirmed that its members would support the intifadah until the uprising achieved its aims. The Council also appealed to the international community to support the intifadah, expose Israel's oppressive and terrorist practices, condemn the Zionist enemy's repression of the the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and urge it to end its arbitrary practices of expulsion and the demolition of homes, which are contrary to humanitarian principles and human rights and a violation of customary law and the most fundamental international instruments.

Lebanon

The Council also considered the situation in Lebanon, recalling the Muscat Declaration in which the Supreme Council had expressed support for the legally established authorities in Lebanon and the Taif agreements and also for efforts to ensure the unity of Lebanon and to preserve its independence and sovereignty, and emphasizing the importance of continuing its efforts to help the Arab Tripartite Committee achieve its objectives.

The Council emphasized the importance of supporting the legally established authorities in Lebanon, co-operating with them and attempting, both at the international level and within the Arab world, to ensure the country's recovery by means of reconstruction and development programmes.

The Council urged all Lebanese factions to show restraint and to approach the situation at its current delicate stage with prudence and moderation, adhering to the Taif agreements and to the legally established authorities, which were the key to solving the current problems and removing the obstacles to peace. Only thus would it be possible to guarantee the unity of the territory and of the Lebanese people and to lay the bases for the country's freedom, sovereignty and independence. The Council also urged the international community to continue to support the Taif agreements, the efforts of the Arab Tripartite Committee and the legally established authorities in Lebanon.

With regard to the implementation of the economic agreement and the progress of co-operation among the States members of the Council, the Ministerial Council considered the provisions contained in the resolutions of the Supreme Council aimed at strengthening co-operation, promoting mutual interest and achieving the desired economic integration. In that connection, the Council considered and approved the minutes of the Ministerial Committees.

The Ministerial Council welcomed the joint meeting to be held with the European Economic Community at Muscat on 17 March 1990 and said that it would take whatever action was necessary to ensure the success of the meeting.

The Council condemned the terrorist attacks on three Saudi diplomats at Bangkok. It urged the Thai Government to arrest and prosecute the perpetrators and to show them no lenience, so that mutual trust could be restored in diplomatic relations. The Council also extended its sympathy and sincerest condolences to the families of the victims.

Lastly, pursuant to article 12 of the Charter of the Gulf Co-operation Council, the Ministerial Council decided that the Associate Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Sa'ada Sayf Bin Hashil Al-Maskri, would remain in office for a further three-year period beginning on 1 April 1990.

Riyadh, 8 Sha'ban A.H. 1410 (5 March A.D. 1990)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/161
9 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 34 of the preliminary list*

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 8 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations addressed to Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the statement issued on behalf of our Government by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Panama, Mr. Guillermo Endara Galimany, in connection with the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the tragic incidents at Sharpeville, South Africa, and with the release of the great South African leader Nelson Mandela.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under item 34 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) León ABADI A.
Ambassador, Alternate Representative
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

* A/45/50.

Annex

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF PANAMA CONCERNING RECENT EVENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

On this special day on which all States Members of the United Nations commemorate the tragic incidents which occurred at Sharpeville, South Africa, 30 years ago, the Government and people of the Republic of Panama send sincere greetings of fraternal support and brotherhood to all peoples still struggling to build a democratic society free from racial prejudice.

The Republic of Panama particularly commends the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid for all the international efforts to secure the release of the great South African leader Nelson Mandela, an achievement which the President of our country, Mr. Guillermo Endara Galimany, has hailed as "the triumph of liberty".

The Government and people of Panama believe that, even with the release of Nelson Mandela, the leader of the black majority in South Africa, the Special Committee and the community of nations will have to redouble their efforts to eradicate racial discrimination, in recognition of the fact that there will be no peace in southern Africa as long as the vast majority of the people living under the apartheid régime are denied their basic and inalienable rights and their human dignity.

Panama sends a message of encouragement to all those currently suffering under the scourge of apartheid and continues to hope that one day reason and justice will prevail throughout southern Africa and that, all over the world, the bells will ring out at the great triumph of liberty that will be the eradication of racial discrimination.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/162
13 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 34 of the preliminary list*

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

A study of existing and potential interest in broadcasting United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes and the extent to which audiences in selected urban centres in South Africa listen to them

Report of the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 5 of the report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of needs for technical assistance to radio stations that are broadcasting or willing to broadcast to South Africa (A/44/698), the Secretary-General referred to three interrelated studies envisaged in the implementation of paragraphs 1 (b) and (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/50 H of 5 December 1988, namely:

(a) A technical study to determine the extent of assistance that may be required by individual radio stations;

(b) A study of existing and potential interest in broadcasting United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes;

(c) A study of the extent to which audiences in South Africa listen to United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes, in response to the request in paragraph 1 (c) of Assembly resolution 43/50 H.

2. These studies deal with United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes that were started in response to resolution 32/105 H of 14 December 1977, in paragraph 4 of which the Secretary-General requested the Secretary-General "to undertake, in

* A/45/50.

co-operation with Member States whose transmitters can be heard in southern Africa, a regular programme of radio broadcasts directed at South Africa and concerned with United Nations efforts against apartheid and in support of the right of self-determination, as well as with related matters of interest to the peoples of Southern Africa". In paragraph 5 of the resolution the Assembly urged Member States whose radio transmitters could reach South Africa and adjacent territories to make available transmission facilities for those broadcasts.

3. The programmes commenced on 1 March 1978, on the basis of seven a week and in English, with adaptations in Afrikaans, Sesotho and Xhosa. The following year adaptations in Setswana and Zulu were added. Presently, a total of 160 programmes are produced annually in English and adapted into Sesotho, Xhosa, Setswana and Zulu.

4. The results of the first study referred to in paragraph 1 (a) were presented in the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/698). Because of the interrelationship between the second and third studies, the Secretary-General proposed to submit their findings in a single report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Committee on Information at its substantive session in 1990. The present report constitutes that single report.

II. METHODOLOGY

5. The study of the existing and potential interest in broadcasting United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes, referred to hereafter as the "programming survey", was carried out by a radio programming expert in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat. The study of the extent to which audiences in South Africa listen to United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes, the "listenership survey", was commissioned by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) on behalf of the Department of Public Information. It was carried out by MARKINOR, a market research organization in South Africa affiliated with Gallup. The Secretary-General wishes to express his appreciation to the BBC and MARKINOR for their co-operation. The analysis of the results was carried out by the Programme Evaluation and Communications Research Unit of the Department of Public Information.

6. The methodology for the programming survey was described in paragraph 10 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/698), and the questionnaire used for the present study is attached as annex I. The listenership survey was made in July 1989, in face-to-face interviews using a structured questionnaire (annex II). Because of racial factors in South Africa, whites and blacks were sampled and polled separately.

7. The final sample consisted of:

(a) Some 1,300 black men and women, aged 16 years and over, from metropolitan areas of Soweto, East Rand, West Rand, Vaal, Pretoria, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London;

(b) Some 1,000 white men and women, aged 16 years and over, from metropolitan areas of Johannesburg, East Rand, West Rand, Vaal, Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Bloemfontein.

8. In order to have sufficient numbers of respondents per language, the polling among blacks was done in two waves with two separate samples of 1.300 each (first wave July/August 1989; second wave September/October 1989). Thus, the total number of blacks polled was 2,600. Whites were polled in one wave only with a sample of 1,000.

9. The choice of the areas used for sampling was determined by MARKINOR's existing polling patterns for whites and blacks in major urban areas. Statistically, the samples represent the populations in the urban areas indicated in paragraph 7; they do not represent the entire population of South Africa. Caution is therefore advisable in drawing conclusions beyond these urban areas.

10. For the whites, the questionnaire was translated into Afrikaans; for the blacks, the questionnaire was translated into Zulu, Xhosa, Sesotho and Setswana. The interviews were conducted in the language preferred by the respondent.

11. A minimum of 20 per cent back-check was administered on each interviewer's work. No difficulties were reported by any interviewers with regard to the operation or interpretation of the questions.

12. The questionnaire for the listenership survey included standard questions (not included in annex II), which the Department of Public Information uses to assess public awareness, knowledge and image of the United Nations in various countries. The results of the survey on this aspect will be issued separately.

13. The listenership survey consisted of six questions, intended to determine radio listening habits, language preferences, listening to United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes and audience perceptions of those programmes.

III. RESULTS

14. Among the blacks, the results of the first wave were almost identical with those of the second wave. Therefore, for analytical purposes, only the first wave has been used because it was carried out at the same time as the poll for whites.

15. Asked what languages they spoke at home, most blacks responded that they spoke Zulu, Sesotho, Xhosa and Setswana, while an overwhelming number of whites spoke either English or Afrikaans. At the same time, while whites appear to be limited to only two languages, blacks' knowledge of languages covers all the languages of the region, including English and Afrikaans (see table 1).

Table 1. Languages spoken at home (percentage of respondents)

	Blacks	Whites
Zulu	42 (35) a/	0 (0)
Sesotho	23 (34)	0 (0)
Xhosa	20 (23)	0 (0)
Setswana	15 (25)	0 (0)
English	1 (79)	54 (47)
Afrikaans	0.1 (44)	47 (54)
Other	9 (12)	3 (3)

a/ Figures in brackets are percentages of those who understand the language but do not speak it at home. (NB: Some respondents indicated more than one language.

16. Overall, 6 per cent of respondents among blacks and 4 per cent of whites indicated that they had listened to some United Nations radio programmes. Respondents were asked to indicate, from a list of 10 United Nations programmes, which ones they listened to, and in what languages. The results are presented in table 2. Of the 10 programmes, (In My View, One South Africa, Southern Africa Review, South of Zambezi and Growing Up in South Africa) are produced in English in the context of the anti-apartheid radio programmes and adapted into the other languages.

Table 2. Listeners of United Nations radio programmes by language (percentage of respondents)

	Afrikaans	English	Sesotho	Setswana	Xhosa	Zulu
In My View		1 (1) a/		0.1		0.1
Scope b/		1 (0.3)				
United Nations News Brief b/		1 (1)				
One South Africa	(1)	0.4 (0.4)	0.1			0.1
Southern Africa Review		0.4 (1)				
South of Zambezi		0.3 (0.2)				
Growing Up in South Africa	(0.1)	1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Perspective b/		0.2 (2)				
United Nations Africa b/		0.1				
Women b/		0.1 (0.2)				

a/ Whites in parentheses.

b/ Produced in English only.

/...

17. Respondents were asked to indicate radio stations (and languages) on which they listen to broadcasts from outside South Africa. The results are shown in table 3. As regards English-language broadcasts, the BBC is the station most listened to, followed by the Voice of America (VOA). Radio Botswana, Radio Swaziland and Radio Moscow also have a sizeable audience. Only Radio Lesotho is listened to in Sesotho; for Setswana, it is Radio Botswana and Radio Lesotho; while for Xhosa it is the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) and the Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC). Programmes in Zulu appear to be heard only on ZBC (Zimbabwe).

Table 3. Foreign radio stations to which South Africans listen
(percentage of respondents)

Radio station	English	Sesotho	Setswana	Xhosa	Zulu	Other
Radio Botswana	2 (1) a/		5 (0.1)			
Voice of America	2 (7)					
Radio Lesotho	1 (1)	2 (0.1)	3			
Radio Swaziland	1 (2)					
BBC	1 (14)					
Radio Malawi	1 (1)					
Radio Zimbabwe	1 (1)			0.1	(0.1)	
Radio Moscow	1 (2)					
Radio Tanzania	1					
Radio Zambia	0.1			0.3		
Radio Netherlands	0.1 (1)					
Voice of Nigeria			0.1			
Deutsche Welle						

a/ Whites in parentheses.

IV. UTILIZATION OF PROGRAMMES

18. The way the United Nations anti-apartheid programmes are used by broadcasting organizations varies between those which use them in their entirety as packaged at United Nations Headquarters, and those that re-edit them or select segments from them for use in local productions. The countries that have an external service beam them to South Africa, mostly unedited, and those which transmit them over their domestic services rely on the spill-over effect to reach South Africa and also take into account the presence of large numbers of South African refugees within their borders. The manner in which the various countries use the programmes is shown in table 4, which also shows the languages taken and the countries' future plans.

19. As discussed in paragraph 13 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/698) the countries that were considered for recommendations on the minimum equipment that would provide a signal level capable of reaching large audiences in South Africa, were Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

20. Furthermore, based on the programming survey, it was found that (a) Botswana uses Setswana programmes in their entirety in their domestic service; (b) the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia use some of the programmes in their entirety in their external service; and (c) Zimbabwe re-edits the English programmes for their domestic service, and plans to use them when they establish an external service.

21. The listenership survey suggests that Radio Nacional de Angola (RNA) has no listeners in South Africa. Thus table 4 summarizes the utilization of the programmes in Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe only.

Table 4. Utilization of United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes in four African countries

Country	How United Nations anti-apartheid programmes are used	Languages taken	Future plans
Botswana	In their entirety in the domestic service.	Setswana.	Botswana plans to continue using the programmes on its domestinc service. It also has plans to improve coverage reception of its domestic service.
United Republic of Tanzania	In their entirety on the external service and as elements in domestic service programmes.	English (Xhosa and Zulu are taken in addition to English by Radio Tanzania-Zanzibar for its domestic service).	The United Republic of Tanzania plans to broadcast the programmes in all the languages to maximize impact in South Africa.
Zambia	In their entirety on the external service and from the English version as elements in domestic service programmes.	English, Sesotho, Setswana, Zulu and Xhosa.	Zambia will take programmes in Afrikaans as soon as they are available. It will allocate more time to United Nations Anti-Apartheid programmes produced.
Zimbabwe	Programmes are re-edited and relevant local material is often added. Elements are also selected and used for local programmes.	English.	Zimbabwe has planned an external service that when operational will be used to broadcast United Nations anti-apartheid programmes in all the languages in which they are available. It plans to adapt the English version into two extra South African languages for greater impact. One of the languages will be Venda, which is spoken along the border with South Africa.

V. COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS ON UNITED NATIONS ANTI-APARTHEID RADIO PROGRAMMES

22. In the course of the programming study, suggestions were made, mostly by officials of broadcasting organizations, regarding the dissemination of information against apartheid and how to make it more effective:

(a) United Nations anti-apartheid programmes should cover the effect of apartheid on the neighbouring States. Mozambique made the observation that the story of apartheid would be incomplete as long as the impact of its extension to neighbouring States, in the form of attacks and destabilization, was left untold. The world should be informed that apartheid was no longer confined to South Africa, and that its violence was also felt in the neighbouring States. The suggestion was that the programmes should in future also feature the plight of the neighbouring States.

(b) Programmes should be flexible to suit different users:

(i) The United Republic of Tanzania suggested that the scope of formats should be widened to attract and keep different types of audiences. It gave the examples of musical presentations, discussion programmes and plays;

(ii) Lesotho and Mozambique suggested that production of the programmes should take into account the fact that some of the broadcasting stations would be using segments of the programmes. The programmes should be made in such a way as to make separation of the different segments easy.

(c) Broadcasts need to be co-ordinated. For greater impact on the target audience in South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania suggested co-ordinating the broadcasting schedules of co-operating broadcasting organizations, so that transmissions could be staggered. They suggested that the United Nations assume the role of co-ordinator.

(d) A more standard form of Setswana should be used. Botswana expressed reservations as to the form of Setswana used for the United Nations anti-apartheid programmes.

(e) There should be more timely delivery of programmes. Zambia was among many neighbouring States appealing for a more timely delivery of the programmes. Too often the programmes were discarded because they had lost topicality.

(f) Programmes should now also be beamed to the rest of the world:

(i) Zimbabwe suggested that in order to intensify the dissemination of information against apartheid, the United Nations should find a way of beaming the programmes to the rest of the international community where South Africa is making propaganda inroads. Ways and means should be found of broadcasting the programmes in the countries where farreaching decisions on the question of apartheid are made - countries with trade

ties with South Africa, countries that oppose sanctions against that country and the rest of the international community in general;

(ii) Zimbabwe's suggestion was that, now that there was talk of change in South Africa, the pressure should be continued so that any movement forward by that country should be kept on course and made irreversible.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

23. As mentioned in paragraph 9, caution should be exercised as to the validity of the sample used in the present study.

24. It appears that all United Nations radio programmes in English that are targeted to South Africa have an audience ranging from 0.1 per cent of blacks to 2 per cent of whites. Three programmes have audiences in other languages: In My View (Setswana and Zulu): One South Africa (Afrikaans, Sesotho and Zulu): and Growing Up in South Africa (Afrikaans, Sesotho, Setswana, Xhosa and Zulu).

25. As indicated in paragraph 13 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/698), only four countries, Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, expressed total readiness to transmit United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes and beam them to South Africa. They were the subject of recommendations on the minimum equipment that would provide a signal level deemed capable of reaching large audiences in South Africa. However, as indicated in paragraph 21, it appears from the listenership study that RNA (Angola) does not have listeners in South Africa. As was noted in paragraph 18 of the report of the Secretary-General, the antenna used by that station has a very limited range.

26. From the programming study, it appears that Radio Botswana uses United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes in Setswana in its domestic service. On the other hand, Radio Lesotho no longer uses the programmes.

27. Thus only the current and potential utilization by broadcasting organizations in Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe can be considered to be the main channels for United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes (see table 5). It should be noted, however, that, while these studies were undertaken in southern Africa, the United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes are distributed (and probably used) in other countries of Africa and other regions of the world.

Table 5. Pattern of assured utilization of United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes

	English	Setswana	Xhosa	Zulu
Radio Botswana		X		
Radio Tanzania	X			
Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation	X		X	
Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation	X		X	X

28. From the programming study, it appears that Radio Tanzania, Radio Zambia and ZBC (Zimbabwe) are willing to use programmes in Afrikaans. It should be noted, as shown in table 2, that two programmes (One South Africa and Growing Up in South Africa) are heard in Afrikaans, even though the source is not certain.

29. There are broadcasting organizations that currently do not take the programmes that have a wide listenership in South Africa, particularly the BBC, Voice of America and Radio Moscow, none of which currently use United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes.

VII. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

30. The following specific recommendations are proposed:

(a) United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes in English, Zulu and Setswana should definitely be continued. There is an audience for them, as well as broadcasting organizations willing to broadcast them;

(b) If Radio Lesotho can be persuaded to resume the use of programmes in Sesotho, then the programmes might be considered for continuation in that language;

(c) The United Nations Radio Service should explore the reasons why only one programme in Xhosa seems to have an audience;

(d) In the case of programmes in Zulu, an effort should be made to interest more broadcasting organizations that are listened to in South Africa to take them;

(e) In the light of the expressed intention of Radio Tanzania, Radio Zambia and Radio Zimbabwe to broadcast the programmes in Afrikaans, they might be produced in that language;

(f) An attempt should be made to persuade major broadcasting organizations that are heard in South Africa to use at least the English programmes;

(g) The Department of Public Information should implement the suggestions in paragraph 22 of the present report, in particular:

(i) Flexibility of formats to suit different users;

(ii) Co-ordination of broadcasting schedules;

(iii) Timely delivery of programmes;

(iv) Use of language considered standard or preferred by users and audiences in the case of Setswana;

(h) Since it appears that there is no audience in South Africa for language adaptations (Afrikaans, Sesotho, Setswana, Xhosa and Zulu) of Southern Africa Review, consideration might be given to retaining the programme in English only;

(i) The use of RNA (Angola) for transmitting United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes might be reviewed after implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraph 19 of document A/44/698.

ANNEX I

Questions to be covered during interviews with officials of broadcasting organizations, concerning United Nations anti-apartheid programmes

1. Do you broadcast via:

AM _____ FM _____ Shortwave _____

2. In your view, which is the most listened to medium in your country:

AM _____ FM _____ Shortwave _____

3. Do you receive United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes?

Yes ____ No ____

If yes, in what languages:

English _____ Sesotho _____ Xhosa _____ Setswana _____

Zulu _____ Afrikaans _____

4. Do you receive the programme on time?

5. Which section of your station uses the anti-apartheid programmes?

6. If you do not receive the United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes, would you be interested in receiving them?

Yes ____ No ____

If yes, in what languages:

English _____ Sesotho _____ Xhosa _____ Setswana _____

Zulu _____ Afrikaans _____

7. If you receive the United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes, do you use them?

Yes ____ No ____

If you use them, in what form?

In their entirety _____ or cuts _____, or do you re-edit them _____

8. Who has the final authority to approve the use of United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes?

NB. If the person is someone other than the interviewee, the person named should also be interviewed.

9. If you do not use them, would you please indicate why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

10. If you receive United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes, in which medium are they broadcast by your organization:

AM _____ FM _____ Shortwave _____

11. If you use the United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes, please indicate the day of the week and the hours when you put them on the air:

Day	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
Hours	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

12a. What is the size of the audience reached by your broadcasting organization?

_____

12b. Do you beam United Nations anti-apartheid programmes to South Africa?

Yes ____ No ____

If not, would you be willing to beam United Nations anti-apartheid programmes to South Africa?

Yes ____ No ____

12c. What is its percentage of the total population of your country?

_____

If you lack necessary technical facilities, indicate what would be needed:

_____

12d. If your broadcasts are heard in South Africa, indicate feedback received or other verification:

_____

13. Any suggestions for improving the United Nations anti-apartheid radio programmes?

_____

14. Would you be interested in a United Nations television programme called World Chronicle? (describe what it is):

Yes ____ No ____

If yes, in what languages:

English _____ French _____ Arabic _____

ANNEX II

United Nations Department of Public Information questionnaire

Radio listenership survey

1. Now, will you tell me: how often do you listen to the radio? Would you say you listen every day or most days, at least once a week, less often than that, or do you never listen to the radio?

   Every day/most days
   At least once a week
   Less often
   Never

2. As you may know, it is possible to hear radio stations that broadcast from countries outside South Africa, sometimes from places quite far away.

   I am going to read out the names of such radio stations that can be heard in South Africa. For each one, can you tell me if you have listened to it at least once in the last 12 months? In what language?

   ASK FOR EACH STATION IN EACH LANGUAGE, THEN ASK:

3. How often would you say you listen to ... (STATION) in ... (LANGUAGE)? Is it every day or most days, at least once a week, or less often than that?

   CODE FREQUENCY OF LISTENING IN GRID. REPEAT FOR EACH LANGUAGE BEFORE GOING TO NEXT STATION HEARD IN LAST 12 MONTHS.

Station	Language	(12 months) YES	Every day	At least once a week	Less often
GROUP 1: INTERNATIONAL					
Voice of America	English	1	1	2	3
	Other	1	1	2	3
Radio France International	English	1	1	2	3
	Other	1	1	2	3
Deutsche Welle (Voice of Germany)	English	1	1	2	3
	Other	1	1	2	3
BBC London	English	1	1	2	3
	Portuguese	1	1	2	3
	Other	1	1	2	3

Station	Language	(12 months) YES	Every day	At least once a week	Less often
Radio Moscow	English	1	1	2	3
	Zulu	1	1	2	3
	Other	1	1	2	3
Radio Netherlands	English	1	1	2	3
	Dutch	1	1	2	3
	Other	1	1	2	3
Radio Beijing	English	1	1	2	3
	Other	1	1	2	3
Radio Canada International	English	1	1	2	3
	Other	1	1	2	3
Radio Télévision Belge	English	1	1	2	3
	Dutch	1	1	2	3
	Other	1	1	2	3
Radio Cairo	English	1	1	2	3
	Zulu	1	1	2	3
	Other	1	1	2	3
GROUP 2: REGIONAL					
Radio Tanzania	English	1	1	2	3
	Sesotho	1	1	2	3
	Xhosa	1	1	2	3
	Other	1	1	2	3
Radio Swaziland	English	1	1	2	3
	Other	1	1	2	3
Radio Botswana	English	1	1	2	3
	Setswana	1	1	2	3
Radio Brazzaville	English	1	1	2	3
	Other	1	1	2	3
Radio Lesotho	English	1	1	2	3
	Sesotho	1	1	2	3

Station	Language	(12 months) YES	Every day	At least once a week	Less often
Radio Malagasy	English	1	1	2	3
	Sesotho	1	1	2	3
	Setswana	1	1	2	3
	Xhosa	1	1	2	3
	Zulu	1	1	2	3
Radio Zambia	English	1	1	2	3
	Sesotho	1	1	2	3
	Setswana	1	1	2	3
	Xhosa	1	1	2	3
	Zulu	1	1	2	3
Radio Zimbabwe	English	1	1	2	3
	Sesotho	1	1	2	3
	Setswana	1	1	2	3
	Xhosa	1	1	2	3
	Zulu	1	1	2	3
Radio Malawi	English	1	1	2	3
Radio Mozambique	English	1	1	2	3
	Portuguese	1	1	2	3
Radio South-West Africa	Afrikaans	1	1	2	3
	English	1	1	2	3
	Setswana	1	1	2	3
Radio Angola	English	1	1	2	3
	Portuguese	1	1	2	3

4. (a) You may know that the United Nations produces programmes that are broadcast by some of the radio stations outside South Africa that I have just been asking you about.

I am going to read out the names of some of the United Nations programmes that can be received in South Africa. For each one, can you tell me if you have listened to it at least once in the past 12 months? In what language?

CODE FOR EACH LANGUAGE AS BEFORE.

(b) How many times would you say you have listened to ... (PROGRAMME)? Once or twice a month? More occasionally than that?

Heard in 12 months YES	Programme	Language	Once/twice a month	Less often
1	One South Africa	Afrikaans	1	2
		English	1	2
		Sesotho	1	2
		Setswana	1	2
		Xhosa	1	2
		Zulu	1	2
1	In My View	Afrikaans	1	2
		English	1	2
		Sesotho	1	2
		Setswana	1	2
		Xhosa	1	2
		Zulu	1	2
1	Growing Up in South Africa	Afrikaans	1	2
		English	1	2
		Sesotho	1	2
		Setswana	1	2
		Xhosa	1	2
		Zulu	1	2
1	Southern Africa Review	Afrikaans	1	2
		English	1	2
		Sesotho	1	2
		Setswana	1	2
		Xhosa	1	2
		Zulu	1	2
1	South of the Zambezi	English	1	2
		Other	1	2
1	Perspective	English	1	2
1	Scope	English	1	2
1	United Nations News Brief	English	1	2
1	United Nations Africa	English	1	2
1	Women	English	1	2

ASK THOSE WHO LISTEN TO UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES:

5. I'm going to read you some things that people have said about these United Nations radio programmes. For each saying, will you tell me how strongly you agree or disagree, or if you have no opinion one way or the other?

	STRONGLY AGREE	TEND TO AGREE	NO OPINION	TEND TO DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE
1. These programmes are very informative.					
2. The voices of the presenters are very clear and professional.					
3. The presenters of these programmes know the languages in which they speak very well.					

6. (a) Finally, would you tell me what language you speak at home?

(b) And what other languages do you speak or understand?

	(a) At home	(b) Speak/understand
Afrikaans		
English		
Sesotho (South Sotho)		
Setswana (Tswana)		
Xhosa		
Zulu		
Any other? (SPECIFY) _____		

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/163
S/21185
12 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 70 of the preliminary list*
STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN REGION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 12 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation concerning the latest United States threats against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 70 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation

The United States Administration has insisted on reiterating groundless allegations and charges against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. To that end, the way was prepared by the launching of a disinformation campaign, and this was followed by the statements made by the official White House spokesman on 7 March 1990 in which he claimed that chemical weapons were being produced at the Rabta plant for pharmaceuticals and medical preparations. The United States spokesman was not content to repeat these allegations, which have already been refuted and whose fallaciousness has already been demonstrated to the world, but his statement also contained the threat of possible action against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, including military aggression.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation, in condemning the statement made by the official United States spokesman and repudiating its substance, once again reaffirms the full commitment of the Jamahiriya, as previously declared, to all international covenants and all international endeavours that have the aim of outlawing the production, stockpiling and use of chemical and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as its readiness to co-operate with any international efforts in that regard. It calls upon the international community, upon all States and all organizations, to condemn and resist the dangerous and hostile course that the United States Administration continues to pursue, which represents a threat not only to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya but to all States that cherish peace.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/164
S/21187
13 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND
RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 29, 32, 35, 38, 62, 82, 142
and 144 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 7 March 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a joint communiqué between Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, issued in Bangkok on 12 February 1990, on the occasion of the visit to Thailand of H.E. Mr. Nikolai Ivanovich Ryzhkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on 11 and 12 February 1990.

* A/45/50.

We should be grateful if you could arrange to have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29, 32, 35, 38, 62, 82, 142 and 144 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nitya PIBULSONGGRAM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Thailand
to the United Nations

(Signed) Aleksandr BELONOGOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint communiqué between Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics issued on 12 February 1990

1. At the invitation of General Chatichai Choonhavan, Prime Minister of Thailand, Nikolai Ivanovich Ryzhkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR paid an official visit to Thailand from 11 to 12 February 1990.

2. During the visit Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR was granted an audience with His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej.

3. Nikolai Ryzhkov called on General Chatichai Choonhavan, Prime Minister of Thailand, and held meetings and negotiations that went on in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

4. Participating in the talks were

From the Soviet side

- S. A. SITARIAN,
  Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR;

- V. L. MALKEVICH,
  Chairman of the Presidium, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR;

- I. A. ROGACHEV,
  Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR;

- A. I. VALKOV,
  Ambassador of the USSR to Thailand;

- L. A. CHIZHOV,
  Chief of the Directorate of the Pacific and South-East Asian Countries,
  Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

From the Thai side

- Pong Sarasin,
  Deputy Prime Minister;

- Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila,
  Minister of Foreign Affairs;

- Subin Pinkayan,
  Minister of Commerce;

- Prachuab Chaiyasan,
  Minister of Science, Technology, and Energy;

/...

- General Mana Ratanakoses,
  Minister of Education;

- M. R. Kasemsamosorn Kasemsri,
  Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

- General Panya Singsakda,
  Secretary General to the Prime Minister;

- Manaspas Xuto,
  Ambassador of Thailand to the USSR.

5. The two sides held wide-ranging discussions on international, regional and bilateral issues of mutual interest.

6. The two Heads of Government noted that the visit of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR reflected the growing cordial relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Thailand. The visit not only provided an impetus to strengthening existing ties but also helped to widen the scope and areas of co-operation between the two countries.

7. The two sides took note of the importance of the visits to the USSR of the Thai Prime Ministers in March 1979 and in May 1988. They also acknowledged an increase of exchange of visits at the ministerial level in recent years which serve to strengthen further co-operation in various fields of interest to the two countries. Among them the visit to Thailand of Eduard Shevardnadze, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR in March 1987 and the visit to the Soviet Union of Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, in May of the same year were of special significance.

8. Nikolai Ryzhkov described the current phase of perestroika in the USSR and the political and economic reforms as well as the evolving process of democratization and glasnost. General Chatichai Choonhavan expressed his sincere wishes for the success of the Soviet restructuring programme.

9. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in noting Thailand's impressive accomplishments in the area of social and economic development, expressed his wish for continued progress and prosperity of the Government and people of Thailand.

10. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the improvement in bilateral relations in recent years and reaffirmed their desire to further expand and intensify them on the principles of equality, respect for the interests of each other, non-interference and mutual benefit.

11. The two Heads of Government welcomed the result of the first meeting of the Thai-Soviet Joint Commission on Trade held in Moscow from 12 to 13 October 1989 aiming at expanding bilateral trade and paving the way for further co-operation in trade and related fields while urging all concerned enterprises and organizations to accelerate the pace of follow-up efforts in concrete terms. The two leaders

shared the view that the Joint Commission provided a useful forum to enhance economic co-operation in the interests of the two countries to take advantage of the opportunities offered by perestroika in the Soviet economy and the rapid diversification and technical advancement in the Thai economy. Ways and means to further facilitate contacts between businessmen of the two countries were also discussed.

12. The Prime Minister of Thailand and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR agreed to promote further co-operation and exchange in cultural activities, sports, and tourism, including exchange of appropriate activities between the USSR Youth Organizations Committee and the National Youth Bureau of Thailand. The two sides shared the view that such exchange would contribute to better understanding between the peoples of the two countries. In this connection, they noted with satisfaction the mutual interest of Tass and the Thai News Agency to establish co-operation in the field of information exchange.

13. The two Heads of Government appraised positively the regular consultations between senior officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries as a result of the Arrangement between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Bilateral Consultations signed in May 1988. These consultations have helped promote continuing dialogue between the two countries.

14. During the visit, the following documents were signed:

- Protocol on the Implementation of the Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Establishment of the Joint Thai-Soviet Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

- Agreement on Provision of Land for Use as Embassy Premises between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Programme of Cultural and Scientific Exchanges between The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for 1990-1991.

15. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Prime Minister of Thailand welcomed the current relaxation of tension in international relations which provided favourable conditions for the resolution of global and regional problems. A trend of transition from confrontation to dialogue and interaction of States with different social systems has been manifested recently. This new climate in the world offered a unique opportunity for the international community to enter into an era of peace and fruitful co-operation.

16. The Prime Minister of Thailand expressed appreciation of the result of the Summit between the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America from 2 to 3 December 1989. General Chatichai Choonhavan believed that continuing U.S.-Soviet dialogue would serve to reduce tension and

promote international understanding and co-operation. The Thai side noted with appreciation the Soviet and U.S. on-going effort to conclude a treaty on 50-per-cent reductions in strategic offensive arms as well as their efforts to limit other types of armaments and the use of political dialogue as means to achieve resolution of problems.

17. At the request of the Head of the Thai Government the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR explained the position of the Soviet Union with regard to the recent changes in Eastern Europe, stressing that this position was based on the recognition of the right of every nation to freedom of choice, respect for the sovereignty of States and the inadmissibility of interference into their internal affairs.

18. Nikolai Ryzhkov informed General Chatichai Choonhavan about the implementation of the Soviet initiatives on the Asia and Pacific region as put forward in Mikhail Gorbachev's speeches in Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk. The two sides shared the view that it was necessary to search for ways to reduce military tensions and to promote a negotiating process on a bilateral and multilateral basis to address the urgent problems of the region.

19. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR reiterated the Soviet support for the ASEAN's concepts of creating a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) in Southeast Asia as well as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone as its component.

20. The Head of the Soviet Government welcomed the Thai Prime Minister's call to turn the battlefield of Indochina into a peace zone and a thriving market place as having contributed to a more favourable regional climate conducive to a peaceful political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The two sides stressed the urgent need for an early solution to the Kampuchean problem, which has impeded peace and stability in Southeast Asia and obstructed the normal development of beneficial interactions and co-operation between the regional States.

The Soviet side praised the initiative made by the Thai Prime Minister in calling for the resumption of talks among the Kampuchean parties and States concerned. In this context General Chatichai Choonhavan and Nikolai Ryzhkov expressed their readiness to facilitate informed meeting on the Kampuchean problem in Jakarta under the Paris Conference auspices. Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan noted the Soviet Union's constructive efforts, including those as a member of the Permanent Five of the United Nations Security Council, aimed at a political solution to the conflict in Southeast Asia.

The two sides believed that the Australian initiative in enhancing the United Nations role in the resolution of the Kampuchean problem as well as the outcome of the recent meeting of the Five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council held in Paris have given added impetus to the on-going negotiation process on Kampuchea settlement.

21. The Head of the Soviet Government assessed positively the policies of the Thai leadership in developing good-neighbourliness and mutually beneficial co-operation with Laos, Viet Nam, and Cambodia, thus contributing to a favourable atmosphere conducive to bringing about a state of peaceful co-existence and stability among all the countries in Southeast Asia.

22. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Thai Prime Minister, in reviewing the latest development in the situation in Afghanistan and the Middle East, expressed their hope that the conflicts in the region be settled by political means with respect to the will of all parties concerned.

23. The two sides agreed to continue their co-operation in the United Nations and other international fora. They expressed their full support for the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General towards resolving international conflicts.

24. The two Heads of Government discussed the current world economic situation. They shared the view that as long as the contemporary world is an interdependent one all nations should co-operate with each other for mutual benefit. The two sides were in favour of removing protectionist practices and other artificial barriers to trade which have destabilizing effects on global economic relations.

25. The Thai Prime Minister informed his Soviet counterpart of the results of the Ministerial Meeting on Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in Canberra in November 1989. Thailand and the USSR were in favour of developing broader trade and economic co-operation in the region on the basis of a free and open international trading system.

26. The two sides expressed the conviction that the visit of the Head of the Soviet Government to Thailand - the first ever in Thai-Soviet history - will be an important milestone in the relationship between Thailand and the Soviet Union.

27. The Head of the Soviet Government invited the Prime Minister of Thailand to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union at a mutually agreeable time. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

28. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR expressed his sincere appreciation to the Prime Minister, the Government and the people of Thailand for the warm and cordial hospitality extended to him and members of his delegation throughout their stay in Thailand.